

STORY OF BIG FIGHT
BY BATTERY B BOY

B. C. PATTY, WITH 114th
FIELD ARTILLERY.

Eggs \$1 Dozen and Butter Just
a Little More a Pound—Huns
Lose Supplies in Flight.

Burch Cook Patty, son of Mrs. Nell Cook Patty, who left Chattanooga about one year ago with Battery B, writes to his mother of having been in a "good big fight" and coming out victorious. Young Patty is well-known in the city. He is radio operator for the 114th field artillery.

A few extracts from his letter are given below:
"Col. I brought in your letter a few days ago. It had been at our rest camp when the mail came in, and as I am in the same place with him at the front, he brought it to me. I certainly enjoyed it and appreciated the good old U. S. bills. It is hard to get supplies up, and we have been living 'from hand to mouth.' As long as we had a few francs we could buy eggs at a dollar a dozen and butter at just a little more a pound. We found some beans and potatoes in a garden nearby and a few chickens just would get in our way, so we have been eating fried chicken, cooked in lard, scrambled eggs, French fried potatoes and green beans—now we are all broke, and it has been raining so we could not get out to hunt food, so we are now living on 'butter beef'—some come down. I used to get mad when I read of the Yankees stealing cattle and other food during the Civil War—but now I understand why they did it so now that score is wiped off against them. When you are hungry there is no telling what you will do.

"If we keep the pace we have been going for the past two months the war should be over soon.

"Do you remember it was just about a year ago that old Battery B pulled out of Chattanooga? There has been plenty of excitement and experience since then. Home just seems now like a dream place and army life is what we have had all the time. However, it looks now like old Germany was about done for—I think next summer will see the end of this awful struggle. I am having a fine time so far, but if things get real active I will have more work to do. Now I have good place to sleep, (an old stable, but it has been cleaned up right good) and I have a wooden frame with chicken coop wire stretched across it, and a bed tick filled with hay, and with my two blankets I am getting along fine and am as well and happy as can be. It is getting cool now and I am wearing winter underclothes. We thought it funny that we were not allowed to bring any knapsack with us, but we certainly have no use for it here. Keep sending the papers and magazines. They come very irregularly, but are surely enjoyed when we do get them.

A letter of a later date says:
"Well, at last I have time to write you a line or two. We have been in a good big fight and came out victorious, with very few casualties, and now we are on our way to another sector. We travel at night and during the day there is work for us to do, so we have almost forgotten that sleep is. I have had about ten hours of sleep in the last eight days, but I feel pretty good. My radio work was light during the heavy fighting, so I followed the infantry as closely as I could, and they went too fast to stay with them for long. The Huns were planning to remain in the positions they held all winter, but they left a lot of supplies in their flight. I picked up a great many souvenirs, but they got too heavy to carry, so I had to throw them in a bag. I had a few days to live in a dug-out, but I have seen a lot of things that I care to tell you. The rest of the time I have been billeted in old houses and barns that have been pretty badly shot up. The French say we will have Germany in two months.

ALMOST BLIND
FROM DIZZINESS

This Virginia Lady Tells of
Constant Suffering From
Dreadful Backaches, Per-
manently Relieved
by Cardui.

Norton, Va.—Mrs. E. S. Clouse, of this place, writes: "In about 1901 I seemed to get in bad health. I had been married about a year. I called in Dr. —, of —, who treated me, but gave me no medicine, which didn't do me any good. I suffered agony for about 4 months, and felt I must have some relief, for I was so bad off that I was really unable to be up out of bed during all that time.

I could hardly walk, every step was painful and a drag. I would be almost blind from dizziness. I'd have dreadful backaches that would run up and down my spine. I read of Cardui in the Birthday Almanac and friends urged me to take it. I used one bottle with such beneficial results that I gained hope. I used two more bottles, and I felt so much better that I was able to get up and go about my work. My improvement was steady, and after about the 3rd or 4th bottle, I was entirely cured, and my cure has been permanent. For the past seven years I have had perfect health and my work has been a pleasure."

Try Cardui, the woman's tonic, for your troubles. It is safe, reliable, and of proven merit. All druggists.

—(Adv.)—

The Horrible Handicap
of Poisoned Blood

The Innocent Suffer Even Unto
the Third and Fourth Genera-
tions, but Relief Is Now
in Sight.

It has long been accepted as a matter of course that the sins of the fathers must be suffered by innocent posterity, yet it is hard to become reconciled to this condition. The heritage of physical infirmity is a handicap under which thousands must face the battle of life.

Scrofula is probably the most noticeable of the transmitted blood disorders, though there are other more severe diseases of the blood that pass from one generation to another. No matter what inherited blood taint you

GERMAN FLANDERS ARMY
FALLING BACK FROM COAST



GENERAL VON ARNIM.

Gen. von Arnim, who is in command of the German Flanders army which is in full retreat all along the thirty-eight-mile battle line from Lille to the North sea. His army of 200,000 men are falling back from the entire Belgian coastline, and have already evacuated Ostend and are reported to be moving from Zeebrugge, the German submarine base. The Huns are retreating along a road close to the Holland frontier, and are threatened with being cut off by Belgian cavalry, operating beyond Bruges. It will then be necessary for them to either surrender or cross the Holland frontier, where they will be disarmed.

many whipped in two months, but I am afraid to look forward too strongly to that, for I don't want to be disappointed. It has been quite a while since we have been paid and the money from home comes in fine and helps out a lot. You will be surprised to know that I weigh a hundred and fifty pounds. So far I have not met up with any boys from home, but I may run across some of them at any time. I am as well and happy as can be and looking forward to the end of all this hard war and awful separations."

"DEM STUNNIN' CLOSE"

His Girl Wanted Soldier to Show
Something for Uncle Sam's Expense.
The postoffice department, like most everything else, receives its share of anathemas heedlessly hurled at it, due to the exigencies of war, but a soldier in France, a local boy, writes an instance regarding the delivery of an improved address, which letter does great credit to this civil branch of the government.

The letter was addressed to a colored soldier at Camp Meade, and was written by the girl he left behind him when he whetted his "razor" and started on his long journey after the Kaiser. The letter carried only the soldier's name and the camp at which he was stationed. Nothing was mentioned of his rank, color or previous condition of servitude, or even of his command. He must have left Camp Meade before the letter reached there. Then the letter started on its long journey across the Atlantic, and millions of boys in search of its rightful owner. It finally came to the hands of a Chattanooga boy in far-away France, who happened to have the same name. Just as his contents of the letter for the front. The contents of that letter furnished unlimited amusement for the whole company, and it steadied the nerves of the recipient as he faced the Kaiser's crack troops for the first time.

It read: "Honey, look dat Kaiser in de eye and tell him where to go and den send him there. After dat you can come back to yo' home. But don't come back here without something to show for de 'spense Uncle Sam has gone in to puttin all them stunnin' close on you."

RECEIVE COMMISSIONS

Candidates Appointed to Second Lieutenancies at Camp Lee Training School.
The following are among those appointed second lieutenants of infantry Oct. 15, 1918, and the central officers' training school, Camp Lee, Virginia:
Charles Allen Durham, of Nashville, assigned to Camp Upton, New York; Edwin Crutcher, Gallatin, Tenn., assigned to Camp Upton, New York; Prince B. Smith, Smithville, Ga., assigned to Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Thomas M. Stewart, Houston, Ala., assigned to Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Cured of a Hacking Cough.
"For some time my little boy now five years old, had a terrible hacking cough. We became very much alarmed, for more than forty years, and several different cough medicines, but nothing had the desired effect until we began using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This was just what we needed. It relieved him at once and by continuing its use for a short time he was cured."

STATIONED IN VANCOUVER

A private letter received here Monday states that Vincent Mahoney, formerly associated with his brother in the firm of Mahoney & Mahoney, is now a lieutenant in the government spruce lumber division, which furnishes lumber for the United States and allied air plants. Lieut. Mahoney is stationed at the Vancouver barracks.

Gave Boches Good as They Sent.
But the Rainbow division's gunners were not idle and gave the boches as good as they sent. Still they clung stalwartly to their entrenchments on Hill 288, despite the bombardment which lifted the wooded slopes with gray-green death.

In the meanwhile the 16th Infantry, Iowa men, supported on its left by the brigade of Alabama, were slowly encircling the hill. All around its base ran broad belts of barbed wire, extending upward from the bottom of the hill to the top of the summit. The struggle was long and very bloody. For every hundred feet of progress a German machine-gun nest, manned by boches with no thought of yielding, had to be wiped out, usually at the point of the bayonet.

Job Took a Day and a Night.
It took a day and a night to finish the job, and the price paid was appreciable. But when the whole hill was in our hands only 100 Germans were left to tell our intelligence officers their version of the battle. It did not require the testimony of prisoners, however, to certify that the Rainbow's fighting men had denied irreparably that last bulwark of German defense in Lorraine, which is the Kriemhilde line.

The whole first army knew and rejoiced. The Rainbow itself had no time for rejoicing. Cold and wet and shaken by slimy mud and shaken by shells

THREE CHATTANOOGANS
WRITE FROM FRANCE

GIRLS OF SUNNY FRANCE DO
NOT RIVAL AMERICANS.

Christmas Dinner in States Is
Wish—French Admirer
U. S. Boys.

An interesting letter has been received from Philip H. Haggard, "somewhere in France," by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Haggard, east of Mission ridge. Private Haggard is with the medical department, Eightieth field artillery. He says:

"I am at present on detached service at a camp hospital in one of the oldest towns in France. Some of the buildings were built in 1066 and remodeled in 1848.

"It is quite interesting to see the different ways of the people and the costumes they wear. The people are very kind, and the American soldiers are very much cheaper and more reasonable here than they are back home. I want to send some souvenirs back home, such as wooden shoes and other things, as soon as I can get to a place where I can mail them.

"We are the first American soldiers, or any other soldiers to camp in the town where we are now located, and the people look up to the American soldiers.

"I have heard of the pretty girls of Sunny France, but oh, those I have seen! Give me the dear American girls. I have seen one boy from Chattanooga, Raymond Bennett, son of R. O. Bennett. I was able to be with him for only a short while. Would be so glad if he were in my regiment. I would feel as though I had a brother near. You can't imagine how it makes one feel to meet a friend from so near home."

Wiley Wilson in France.

Another Chattanooga boy who is somewhere in France is Wiley T. Wilson, son of Mrs. T. L. Wilson, of North Chattanooga. Mr. Wilson enlisted in the aviation corps last spring, with headquarters at Fort Omaha, Omaha, Neb., later being transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. Since going overseas two months ago he has been promoted as truck master of the Twenty-fourth balloon company.

A brother, Hampton Wilson, is a member of the United States navy and is stationed in Meridian, Miss. Excerpts from a letter from Wiley Wilson, received by his mother the past week, follow:

"All the boys over here are well taken care of.

"This is a beautiful country. I have seen a great portion of France since I landed. Once I was near the fighting line, but I am some distance away now. We haven't seen any real action as yet, but sure hope to soon. As long as I am over here I want to do my part toward helping to thin out the German ranks."

"I have so much to tell you I hardly know where to begin. I am on a mountain 4,000 feet above sea level, and it sure is cold and windy."

Jesse Campbell's Letter.

Mrs. L. V. Gambelin, of East Lake, received a letter from her son, Private Jesse L. Gambelin, of the 316th field artillery, battalion E, now in France. He says:

"We are getting good news now and have been for some time and some of the boys may get to eat that Christmas dinner in the States. He also says 'The is enjoying himself over there, and the weather begins to remind one of winter.'"

ALABAMANS TOOK PART

Description of Hard Fighting in Which
Rainbow Division Engaged.

(New York Herald Tribune Cable.)
The nature of the battle in which our troops have been engaged between the Alsace and the Meuse rivers since Sept. 23 cannot be more clearly explained than through the narrative of the activities of the division that was first to break the bastions of the notorious Kriemhilde line. The outfit in question is the second division—the Rainbow. When, four days after it had gone into line on a front of about three miles from south of Verdun to the southern edge of Romagne wood, the Forty-second division surrounded and stormed Hill 288 on the crest of the hill. He also led the New Yorkers of the old Sixty-ninth surged through the enemy wire south of Landres and St. Gervais, and the operation was completed by the capture of the powerfully organized and desperately defended heights of Hill 288.

Tired, but Attacked at Once.
With a record of more days in line than any other American division in Lorraine, in Champagne, on the Meuse and in the St. Mihiel salient, the Rainbow division held forward on the night of Oct. 10 to take the position of the Rainbow contingent worn out by the terrific stress of the most savage strife that American soldiers have ever endured. In the dim, drizzly dawn of the morning the troops found themselves opposite the foe. They attacked immediately.

On the right they stubbed their toes most painfully against the machine-gun thickets with which the dense underbrush of Romagne wood was screened. Enfilading fire was poured into the ranks from the crest of Hill 288 and from other dominating summits further to the east. In the center progress almost equalled that of the wings, but the most equally difficult. On the left, with a furious fire from scores of our batteries to help them, Col. —, of the Rainbow, led his troops straight, swept into the village of Sommerance and with bullets and bayonets cleaned it of machine guns, crouched in the cellars of ruined houses.

In the succeeding twenty-four hours the enemy, evidently worried by our closeness to his Kriemhilde line, sent New York patrols had already reached his wire entanglements on the ridge south of Landres village—increased the violence of his artillery fire, but the Rainbow's troops found the high explosives and gas canisters as high explosive riddled among the shell craters and holes in which our boys were ensconced.

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hammering incessantly at them, with rations few and far between, the doughboys from Iowa, Alabama and New York and Ohio grinded their teeth and started ahead again. Tullierie farm was taken without prolonged combat immediately after Hill 288 had fallen.

SOUTHERNERS GRADUATE

Candidates From Camp Taylor Recommended as Second Lieutenants.

The following southern candidates were graduated October 16 from the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training Camp, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., and are recommended as eligible for appointment as second lieutenants, field artillery, United States army. They now belong to field artillery replacement troops unassigned:

JEFFERSON C. ARD, private, Oak, Ala. Walter E. Aylor, private, Culpeper, Va. BUFORD D. BATTLE, private, Culpeper, Va. ROBERT L. HISBEE, private, Jacksonboro, Tenn. BENEDICT BRODE, private, Memphis, Tenn.

STERLING W. BROOKS, corporal, Ooltewah, Tenn. Bernard L. Brown, sergeant, Shubuta, Miss.

ELLIS C. BUCKLEY, private, Pinola, Miss. Lloyd S. Buddington, private, Louisville, Ky. Howard H. Cain, private, De Land, Fla.

John R. Crews, sergeant, Danville, Va. John R. Crumpton, private, Sturgis, Miss.

Andrew B. Cunningham, sergeant, quartermaster corps, Louisville, Ky. Stanton W. Davis, sergeant, Richton, Miss.

Lawrence L. Deininger, corporal, Newport, Ky. Joseph A. Dienes, corporal, Louisville, Kentucky.

Daniel S. DuBoise, sergeant, Mars Bluff, South Carolina. Mack G. Dyess, private, first class, Laurel, Miss.

JOHN U. ESTES, private, Dresden, Tenn. Byrnes A. Evans, private, Russellville, Kentucky.

Hanks G. Flanagan, sergeant, Greenwood, Miss. Henry H. Floyd, private, first class, Shubuta, Miss.

John B. Floyd, sergeant, Louisville, Ky. Hamilton F. Graham, corporal, Bowling Green, Ky.

Harry B. Greaves, sergeant, Flora, Miss. Wm. J. Hardy, private, Louisville, Ky.

John W. Hendrick, private, Band, Va. Logan B. Helm, private, Frankfort, Ky. John A. Herms, sergeant, Louisville, Ky.

ROY HOLLOMAN, sergeant, Montgomery, Ala. Curtis C. Humrich, private, East Lexington, Va.

Wm. O. Inman, sergeant, Hardin, Ky. W. J. Johnson, private, Knoxville, Tenn.

Joseph R. Jones (col.), private, Danville, Ky. Joseph H. Kaltenbach, private, Beuchel, Ky.

Eugene P. King (col.), private, Louisville, Ky. GEORGE C. LANE, sergeant, Memphis, Tenn.

Richard H. Lewis (col.), private, Lexington, Ky. GIDEON H. LOWE, private, Cookeville, Tenn.

John W. Luckett, private, Milton, Ky. John W. McCabe, sergeant, Versailles, Kentucky.

Paul S. McClanahan, sergeant, Prescott, Ark. Burwell B. McClendon, sergeant, Jackson, Miss.

John J. McCollum, corporal, Erlanger, Kentucky. George M. McLendon, private, Louisville, Ky.

Murray M. McManus, sergeant, Albemarle, N. C. WORDEN E. MACK, private, Thomasville, Ga.

Edward B. Marsh, sergeant, first class, Salisbury, N. C. Walter R. Marsh, corporal, Waynesville, N. C.

W. C. Mial, private, Raleigh, N. C. Thos. W. Miles, corporal, Guilford, Miss. Fred H. Miller, corporal, Louisville, Ky.

William M. Mitchell, corporal, Paducah, Ky. John H. Newtosh, private, Williams-town, Ky.

Leinard G. Niles, sergeant, Louisville, Kentucky. Raymond C. O'Hara, sergeant, Louisville, Ky.

Joe A. Peeler, sergeant, Falkner, Miss. Edgar C. Polk, private, Hattiesburg, Miss.

W. W. Provine, Jr., first sergeant, Clinton, Miss. Charles H. Purdy, private, Covington, Kentucky.

F. S. Renshaw, sergeant, first class, Hot Springsville, Ky. Alfred M. Rhett, private, Charleston, S. C.

Thomas M. Richardson, private, Hattiesburg, Miss. Hiram M. Roseberry, sergeant, Paris, Kentucky.

WILLIAM J. ROSS, private, Anneton, Ala. Thomas J. Rowan, corporal, Liberty, Miss.

Oscar B. Schaber, corporal, Alexandria, Ky. Charles M. Schloss, private, Waco, Miss.

William F. H. Schneider, private, Louisville, Ky. JOHN S. SCOTT, sergeant, Waynesboro, Ga.

David O. Segrest, private, Peyton, Miss. Chas. S. Sevier, sergeant, Clinton, Ky.

Chas. G. Smith, sergeant, Clinton, Miss. Michael A. Stough, private, Cornwell, N. C.

Frank A. Sullivan, supply sergeant, Meigs, Ky. Wilbur R. Sumrall, corporal, Crystal Springs, Miss.

JOHN W. TARTWATER, private, Sevierville, Tenn. Adolph H. Taylor, sergeant, Louisville, Kentucky.

Clayton M. Trotter, private, Valden, Miss. Walter Virden, Jr., Cynthia, Miss.

Joseph F. Walker, Jr., corporal, Bowling Green, Ky. CLAUD D. WALLACE, private, Ashby, Alabama.

Wm. Wallace, private, Beach, Miss. James S. Weatherby, sergeant, Canton, Miss.

Thornton C. Wedekemper, corporal, Louisville, Ky. John H. Winston, corporal, Bristol, Va.

Joe M. Wyman, sergeant, Mayfield, Ky. M. C. Yates, sergeant, Collins, Miss.

Gilbert F. Young, private, Rembert, S. C. Richard L. Young, private, Charlotte, N. C.

BIG EATERS GET
KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts at first sign of
Bladder Irritation or
Backache.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have "heatism" when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the old of lemons and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the urine so that no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.—(Adv.)

Notice of Advance
in Subscription Rates

ONE OF THE REASONS.

WASHINGTON.—Because of increased cost of transportation and labor, the Federal Trade Commission in a finding announced yesterday granted increases in price for standard newspaper paper, establishing as a fair maximum prices for the period from July 1 the following: \$3.75% per 100 pounds f. o. b. mills or roll news in carloads; \$3.85% per roll news in less than car lots; \$4.15% for sheet news in car lots, and \$4.27% for sheet news in small quantities.

The new prices, it is estimated, will allow manufacturers an average profit of 10.75% a ton, but does not include the increase asked because of higher cost for wood used for pulp. Three rates were fixed as bases for adjustments for paper already delivered on contracts.

A price of \$3.75% per 100 pounds at the mill for newspaper in rolls in car lots means a cost to THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS of \$4.23 per 100 pounds for paper laid down in the pressroom. The cost of transportation, storage, cartage and insurance is 48 cents per 100 pounds. This is an increase of \$1.93 per 100 pounds over the price prevailing two years over the price prevailing two years ago, the greater part of this increase being within the last year.

Effective on dates indicated below, subscription prices for THE NEWS will be advanced to meet, in part, the increased cost of publication. The following rates will be effective on the dates named:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Effective October 28, 1918

Single Copy 5c
By Carrier, Per Week 15c
By Carrier, Per Month 65c
(Part of the advance in rates will go to carrier or salesboy)
(No increase will be made in rates now in effect to soldiers at army camps)

By Mail, Effective November 1, 1918

1 Year \$5.00 6 Months \$3.00 3 Months \$1.75 1 Month 60c

By Mail, Effective January 1, 1919

1 Year \$6.00 6 Months \$3.50 3 Months \$1.85 1 Month 65c
(Subscribers whose date of expiration is after January 1, 1919, will, prior to that date, be given the privilege of extending their subscriptions for no longer than two years at the rate going into effect November 1.)

In addition to the reasons making these advances in prices necessary is the mounting price of white paper (an increase of 100%), of which THE NEWS uses millions of pounds each year; the advance in second class postage rates from 25 to 125%; 25% increase in freight rates; heavy advances in metal, stationery, coal, type, machinery, supplies of all kinds, and last but not least, labor. The additional cost in white paper alone is \$25,000 annually.

Newspapers are recognized by the War Industries Board as an essential industry for the winning of the war. The people of a great democratic government participate in and are a part of their government and require information upon which to give their consent to its administration. Newspapers perform this service and the government feels the necessity for granting priorities in the delivery of materials for their publication.

Having set a standard of excellence for itself, THE NEWS is anxious to maintain and extend its usefulness and is asking its subscribers to bear a share in the greater cost of publication. Everything is costing more: shoes, sugar, clothes, cotton, groceries, meats, drugs, and a hundred and one other articles have advanced in price and THE NEWS cannot longer bear the increased burden of higher publication costs without asking its subscribers to share them.

Will Continue to Improve Paper

There will be no deterioration in the quality of the newspaper which THE NEWS will furnish its readers. On the contrary, we will continue to give our readers more. At this time of world crisis we believe the reader is entitled to all the information which possibly can be secured for him. The readers of THE NEWS have exceptional advantages in following the war. We shall continue as for years in the past to print the full press report of the Associated Press, which is the greatest and most reliable of all the press associations, and has made an unrivaled record in the war. In April we added the full service of the International News Service, and this has proved of great interest to our readers. Its signed articles right from the field of battle and the capitals of the world have proved of inestimable value, and are written with human interest in view. We shall continue to give our readers the news service and features furnished by the Newspaper Enterprise Association. This organization is made up of what are known as the Scripps McRea papers, prominent among whom are the Cleveland Press, Cincinnati Post and others, and the service of pictures from the field of battle, correspondence, comics and otherwise is excellent. This service includes "The Duffs" and "Everett True" and the cartoons of Satterfield. We are also printing many special articles, features, etc., including those of David Lawrence, one of the most prominent of the Washington correspondents, and very close to the White House; Walt Mason, and others.

Special cable service for our readers is also a regular feature.

THE NEWS has today the best organized editorial, news and mechanical staffs in its history. It is prepared to collect all the news that it is desirable to give its readers, and to handle it quickly so that in our regular edition the events of the whole world up to night in the far east, and to the close of business in New York and Washington are covered.

Owing to difference in time the afternoon papers have been able to print all the principal war news on date of happening.

We shall expect under the new schedule of prices to lose some circulation. This is necessary because the constant gains have made it difficult for us to secure enough white paper to meet the needs of THE NEWS, which have doubled in two years. We suggest that every reader confine himself to one copy of the regular edition.

It is altogether probable that there will be serious shortage of white paper this winter, and the difficulties in railroad transportation may be such as to make a supply difficult to obtain.

THE NEWS anticipates a cordial response on the part of its readers in this conservation program, knowing that they realize the truth of the representations made, and appreciate the necessity for this action.

CHATTANOOGA NEWS COMPANY.

WANTED

First class lady stenographer, capable of doing general office work and filing. Apply in own hand writing. Box S. E. S.